UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/810,197	03/19/2001	Chen Shi Yang	BHT/3098/65	8159

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EXAMINER
GREIMEL, JOCELYN

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
3624	

DATE MAILED: 02/28/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

PTO-90C (Rev. 10/03)

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/810,197	YANG, CHEN SHI
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Jocelyn W. Greimel	3624	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on <u>*10 January 2001*</u>.
2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) <u>*1-8*</u> is/are pending in the application.
    4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) <u>*1-8*</u> is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☒ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
    Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☒ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☒ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1)☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2)☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3)☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4)☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
    Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5)☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6)☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1.   The specification is objected to because of the following informalities: the specification is not in proper idiomatic English and in compliance with 37 CFR 1.52(a) and (b). A substitute specification in proper idiomatic English and in compliance with 37 CFR 1.52(a) and (b) is required. The substitute specification filed must be accompanied by a statement that it contains no new matter. The specification has not been checked to the extent necessary to determine the presence of all possible minor errors. Applicant is respectfully requested to correct any errors of which applicant may become aware in the specification. For further examination purposes, claims are interpreted as best understood by the examiner.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2.   Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. The claims are generally narrative and indefinite, failing to conform to current U.S. practice. They appear to be a literal translation into English from a foreign document and are replete with grammatical and idiomatic errors. The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

3.   Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claim 1, the word "mainly" renders the claim indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

4.   Claims 2, 5, 6 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claims 2, 5, 6 and 8, the phrase "the execution steps" renders the claims indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

5.   Claims 3, 4 and 7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention. Regarding claims 3, 4 and 7, the phrase "preset fields" renders the claims indefinite because it is unclear whether the limitation(s) following the phrase are part of the claimed invention. See MPEP § 2173.05(d).

6.   Claim 1 recites the limitation "the price query/negotiation lists." There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim. Appropriate correction is required.

7.   Claim 8 recites the limitation of a "personal 'my favorite'" management

option.   There is insufficient antecedent basis for this limitation in the claim.

Appropriate correction is required.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

8.   The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35

U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this

Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (a) the invention was known or used by others in this country, or patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country, before the invention thereof by the applicant for a patent.

9.   Claims 1-8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(a) as being unpatentable

over Wong (US Patent 6,343,275).

Regarding claim 1, Wong teaches an on-line sale client web site

managing system, the enterprise web site enabling an enterprise owner to

through Internet make sale trade with one or more than one client, the enterprise

web site mainly including a client web site managing system by which clients set

up basic data of their companies or personal basic data on the enterprise web

site, by means of the set up data (col. 11, lines 30-36), the enterprise owner can

make sale trade with the clients (col. 14, lines 53-60 and col. 15, lines 54-56).

Additionally, Wong teaches the capability of a client web site managing

system including a client data managing system mainly serving to set up and

maintain basic data of the clients companies or personal data of the clients; a

client department managing system mainly serving to set up and maintain the

department date of company clients; a client employee managing system mainly

serving to set up and maintain the employee data of company clients (col. 25,

lines 29-35); and a price query/negotiation record managing system mainly

serving to maintain and manage the price query/negotiation lists of the clients to

the enterprise owner (col. 25, lines 8-16).

10.   Regarding claim 2, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1, Wong

teaches the capability of an on-line sale client web site managing system,

wherein the client data managing system enables the clients gaining access to

the enterprise web site to insert, edit and delete company basic data or personal

basic data in the preset field (col. 26, lines 66-67 and col. 27, lines 1-14).

Wong's teachings include manipulation of the data (business choice with respect

to selection of types of data on web page to meet business objectives) including:

> displaying basic data; inserting, editing or deleting basic data and in case
>
> of editing or deleting, jumping steps; giving a client code; inputting basic
>
> data; identifying; if insertion, editing or deletion is completed basic client
>
> data is complete and repeating steps if insertion, editing or deletion is
>
> done.

11.   Regarding claim 3, as responded to earlier in claim 1, Wong teaches an

on-line sale client web site managing system, wherein basic data for a client or

company is managed.   Wong's teachings include manipulation of the data

(business choice with respect to selection of types of data on web page to meet

business objectives). This data can include:

company name, addresses, telephone, web address, company data (capital, number of employees, classification of business), president contact information, company contact and contact information, invoice data (including classification, title and address), shipping manner data (including field of shipping condition, description and delivery date), trade manner (including condition description, monetary kind, pay way, pay condition description, pay date and tax rate), registration date field, use period field (including on-line and off-line date, and a bank data field (bank name, account classification, account name, account number, bank address, telephone and facsimile numbers)(col. 25, lines 29-35).

12.   Regarding claim 4, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1, Wong teaches the capability of an on-line sale client web site managing system, wherein a client customer can enter data into the managing system. Wong's teachings include manipulation of the data (business choice with respect to selection of types of data on web page to meet business objectives) including:

customer name, contact information (including telephone number, facsimile number, e-mail box), invoice data (including invoice classification, invoice title, invoice address), shipping manner (including shipping condition, shipping description and delivery date), trade manner (trade condition description, trade monetary kind, pay way, pay condition description, pay date, tax rate), registration date, use period (including on-line and off-line date) and credit card data (including credit card

classification, credit card number, issuing bank, credit card effective period)(col. 25, lines 29-35).

13.   Regarding claim 5, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1, Wong teaches the capability of an on-line sale client web site managing system, wherein a company client can enter data into the client department managing system. Wong's teachings include manipulation of the data (business choice with respect to selection of types of data on web page to meet business objectives) including:

> inputting code and password of clients, displaying basic data; inserting, editing or deleting basic data and in case of editing or deleting, jumping steps; giving a client code; inputting basic data; identifying; if insertion, editing or deletion is completed basic client data is complete and repeating steps if insertion, editing or deletion is done (col. 25, lines 29-35).

Additionally, Wong teaches using a password for security purposes to restrict usage in a network system (col. 13, lines 1-7).

14.   Regarding claim 6, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1 and claim 5, Wong teaches the capability of an on-line sale client web site managing system, wherein a company client can enter data and restrict access into the client department managing system. Wong's teachings include password use and manipulation of the data (business choice with respect to selection of types of data on web page to meet business objectives) including:

> inputting code and password of clients, displaying basic data; inserting, editing or deleting basic data and in case of editing or deleting, jumping

steps; giving a client code; inputting basic data; identifying; if insertion, editing or deletion is completed basic client data is complete and repeating steps if insertion, editing or deletion is done (col. 25, lines 29-35).

15.   Regarding claim 7, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1 and claim 5, Wong teaches the capability of an on-line sale client web site managing system, wherein a client customer can enter data into the employee data managing system. Wong's teachings include password use and manipulation of the data (business choice with respect to selection of types of data on web page to meet business objectives) including: .

  ˙ department classification, registration name, registration password (including double check and password reminder), registration period (including on-line and off-line date), employee data field (including name, identification number, employee serial number), contact telephone number (including extension, facsimile number and cellular phone number), and employee basic data (including identification number, residence address, education degree, past career, interest, hobby) (col. 25, lines 29-35).

16.   Regarding claim 8, as responded to earlier in response to claim 1, Wong teaches the capability of an on-line sale client web site managing system, wherein a price query/negotiation record managing system including "my favorite." Wong teaches keeping quotes or orders and the "quotes or orders becomes a sales record" kept on the network. Wong's teachings include manipulation of the data (business choice with respect to selection of types of data on web page to meet business objectives) including:

a "my favorite" area; an area for insertion, addition or deletion of price query/negotiation lists; listing, selecting, storing, changing and deleting functions for the price query/negotiation list records (col. 25, lines 29-35).

Conclusion

17.   The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure: Williams et al (US Patent 5,963,924) discussing electronic payments for network electronic commerce and Moore et al (US Patent 6,330,575) discussing the production of a web site for Internet commerce systems.

18.   Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Jocelyn Greimel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3734. The examiner can normally be reached Monday - Friday 8:30 AM - 4:30 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vincent Millin can be reached at (571) 272-6747. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

JG

HANI M. KAZIMI
PRIMARY EXAMINER